

THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JANUARY, 1841.	MOON'S PHASES.
1 Sunday, 7 10 44	New January, 1841.
2 Monday, 7 11 49	1 1 11
3 Tuesday, 7 12 54	2 2 22
4 Wednesday, 7 1 59	3 3 33
5 Thursday, 7 3 4	4 4 44
6 Friday, 7 4 9	5 5 55
7 Saturday, 7 5 14	6 6 66
8 Sunday, 7 6 19	7 7 77
9 Monday, 7 7 24	8 8 88
10 Tuesday, 7 8 29	9 9 99
11 Wednesday, 7 9 34	10 10 10
12 Thursday, 7 10 39	11 11 11
13 Friday, 7 11 44	12 12 12
14 Saturday, 7 12 49	1 1 1
15 Sunday, 7 1 54	2 2 2
16 Monday, 7 3 9	3 3 3
17 Tuesday, 7 4 14	4 4 4
18 Wednesday, 7 5 19	5 5 5
19 Thursday, 7 6 24	6 6 6
20 Friday, 7 7 29	7 7 7
21 Saturday, 7 8 34	8 8 8
22 Sunday, 7 9 39	9 9 9
23 Monday, 7 10 44	10 10 10
24 Tuesday, 7 11 49	11 11 11
25 Wednesday, 7 12 54	12 12 12
26 Thursday, 7 1 59	1 1 1
27 Friday, 7 3 4	2 2 2
28 Saturday, 7 4 9	3 3 3
29 Sunday, 7 5 14	4 4 4
30 Monday, 7 6 19	5 5 5
31 Tuesday, 7 7 24	6 6 6

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN AFFECTING PICTURE.

The following extract from one of the numbers of *Mother Humphrey's Clock*, a remarkable for its simplicity and its truth. Nelly and her aged grandfather, their wanderings were hospitably entertained at the domicile of a village schoolmaster, who was in great distress on account of the illness of a little boy, his only child—now for whom he seems to have sustained a more than paternal affection. He gives his pupils a half holiday—and leads little Nelly by the hand, proceeds to the schoolmaster's house where his little favorite lay on a bed of sickness.

"They stopped at a cottage door; and the schoolmaster knocked softly at it with his stick. It was opened without loss of time. They entered a room where a little group of women were gathered about one elderly man, who was crying very bitterly, and his wife, who was crying and rocking to and fro.

"Oh, dear!" said the schoolmaster, driving near her child, "is it so bad as this?"

"No, no," cried the old woman; "my grandson's dying. It's all along of you. You should not see him here, but for his being so earnest on this. This is what his mother has brought him to. Oh dear, dear, what can I do?"

"Do not say then I am in fault," urged the gentle schoolmaster. "I was not hurt. No, no. You are in great distress of mind, and do not mean what you say. I am sure you don't."

"I do," returned the old woman. "I am sure it is. If he hadn't been pining over his looks out of fear of you, he would have been well and merry now, I know he would."

The schoolmaster looked round upon the other women, as if to entreat some one among them to say a kind word for him, but they shook their heads, and murmured to each other that they never thought there was much good in learning; and that this was the reason.

Without saying a word in reply, or giving them a look of reproach, he followed the old woman who had named him, and who had now rejoined them, into an outer room, where his infant friend, half-dressed, lay stretched upon a bed.

"Who is that?" said the boy, seeing Nelly. "I am afraid to kiss her, but I should make her kiss me. Ask her to shake hands with me."

The sobbing child came closer up, and took the little languid hand in hers. Releasing him again after a time, the sick boy laid his gently down.

"You remember the garden, Harry," whispered the schoolmaster, anxious to tempt him, for a dullness seemed gathering upon the child, "and how pleasant it used to be in the evening time. You must make haste to visit it again, for I think the very flowers have missed you, and are now gay that they need to be. You will come soon, my dear, very soon now, won't you?"

The boy smiled faintly—so very, very faintly—and put his hand upon his friend's forehead. He moved his lips too, but no voice came from them; he was a sound.

the little girl were there, for he could not see her.

She stepped forward, and pressed the passive hand that lay upon the carpet. The two old friends and companions—for such they were, though they were man and child—held each other in long embraces, and then the little scholar turned his face towards the wall and full asleep.

The poor schoolmaster sat in the same place, holding the small cold hand in his, and chafing it. It was but the hand of a dead child. He felt that; and yet he chafed it still, and could not lay it down.

Caution—Cheraw Bank Notes.—The public is cautioned that Notes of the old Bank of Cheraw, which was exploded again fourteen or fifteen years since, are now in circulation. These notes are signed "G. T. Heary, President," and "Richard Maynard, Cashier," and dated in the fall of 1825, and are not worth a cent. Five, Ten, and Twenty are offered for goods, by persons professing to come from Richmond and Montgomery Counties, North Carolina. One store on the Neck received two Tens and one Five of these spurious Notes on Tuesday last. It would be well to bear in mind that the Bank now existing in Cheraw, is called "The Merchants' Bank."—*Charleston Observer.*

St. Augustine, Nov. 27th.—From the South.—We are informed by Mr. Dubose, of Key West, that about the first of the month Mr. How, of Indian Key, sent a small vessel with three men to Cape Florida for Turtle. The man not returning, a search was made along the coast, and the schooner was found 35 miles below the Cape on shore, stripped and burned—men not found—probably murdered.

About the same date Capt. Pent and Capt. Bethel were lying with two small turtling vessels near Sand Key when about breakfast time Capt. Bethel discovered a large party of Indians coming round the Key in Capt. Houseman's whale boat (stolen from Indian Key) and three canoes. The vessels got under way and escaped, but not before the Indians were within 80 yards of Capt. P.'s; the water being rough they did not fire.

On Sunday last Mr. Gideon Hague, while out turkey hunting in Alabama, seeing an Indian by a fire, crept up and shot him dead the first shot.

New York, Dec. 9.

Stealing.—Vehicles of all descriptions, from the extemporized affair manufactured in ten minutes out of an old crate and some iron hoops, to the splendid four-horse sleigh, swan crested, and draped with ornamented bear skins and buffalo robes, have been rushing through our streets in a motley stream since 7 o'clock this morning.

Yesterday the scene was equally animated, and joyous groups were dashing merrily along the principal avenues, making the air vocal with laughter and the jingle of innumerable bells, as they fled through the moonlight, until the "we are" hours about the town last night. To-day, as yesterday, the sky is cloudless, and it seems to us as if all the beauty of New York, with faces as brightly illuminated by the sunshine of the heart as the snow-clad earth is by the sunlight of Heaven, were on parade in Broadway. We be to the susceptible bachelor who has the tendency to pronounce that street this afternoon. The sleighs, filled to the brim with blushing girls, will pass him at the rate of about one per minute, each delivering a broadside of bright glances as it sweeps by, and leaving him a perfect wreck before he can have time to walk up from the Battery to the Park. We recommend all gentlemen under sixty years of age to keep out of eye-shot.—*Times.*

New Orleans, Dec. 2.

A Picayune Shop.—For three days past our citizens have been both annoyed and amused by two noisy Frenchmen, carrying between them, hand-barrow fashion, a complete pedlar's toy-shop. They attracted much attention; first, by the suddenness with which they appeared in our midst, and after, by the continued gabble they kept up in the streets. Why, they were worse than two rival auctioneers in a small room.

"Venez, venez, citoyens! voici le bonique aux picayons—Achetez, achetez! chaque objet vous voyez—un picayon la piece!" And so it was. There were crosses, dolls, lambs, dogs, cups, saucers, little sofas, leaden bird-cages, and a myriad of other things—all a picayune the piece. We ourselves bought, for good little boys and girls, some of the toys, which we shall distribute at Christmas. Wherever these men sat down their four-legged shop they were thronged. "Soyez pres, nous partons pour France on huit jours," seemed a very hurrying exclamation, and if they sell to-morrow as on yesterday, they'll go there long before eight days.—*Crescent City.*

Gen. Harrison, we understand, is expected to leave home for Virginia the latter part of this month. He will spend the month of January with his friends in the Old Dominion, and repair to Washington in February, to be ready on the 4th of March to enter upon the duties of the important office to which the People have elevated him.—*Memphis Eagle.*

Arrival of a Horse.—One of the best horses ever owned by the Victoria, arrived on last week from Hamburg in Germany, and was immediately put to the test.

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North-Carolina Legislature.

Thursday, Dec. 10.

SENATE.

Mr. Dochery, from the Joint Select Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a Resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of amending the 51st section of the Militia Law, as regards the number requisite to constitute a Volunteer Company, reported adversely thereto. Concurred in.

Mr. Spruill, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a bill making an appropriation for completing the Capitol of the State and for other purposes; and a Resolution in favor of Thos. L. West; which passed their first reading, and the report was ordered to be printed. [The bill appropriates \$2000 for completing and furnishing the two rooms yet unfinished; \$20,000 to repay the sum borrowed by the Commissioners from the Bank of the State; and \$9,374 56 to pay outstanding accounts for labor and articles furnished.]

On motion of Mr. Moore, the Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the 58th section of the Revised Statutes, Chap. 12, as to require Sheriffs to return to the County Courts a list of such taxes as they may have received on unlisted property, to be sworn to and published by the Clerk as other lists of taxes specified in said section are.

On motion of Mr. Ribelin, the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Militia Law, as to require Captains to drill their companies four times in each year.

The engrossed bill to establish a county by the name of Yancey, was read the second time and passed 25 to 21.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Bill to lay off and establish a County by the name of Union was read the third time and passed by a vote of 55 to 44.

The Bill to lay off and establish a County by the name of McDowell was read the second time and rejected by a vote of 57 to 52.

Mr. J. W. Lane presented a Bill to amend the Patrol Law, which was read the first time, passed and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a Bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. Which was read the first time, passed and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Barringer, from the same Committee, reported a Bill to lay off and establish a Road down the Blue Ridge from the line of the County of Yancey to Turkey Cove Creek in Burke County. Which was read the first time and passed.

After voting for Comptroller and Attorney General, the House adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 11.

SENATE.

Mr. Morehead, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of amending the vagrant laws reported adversely thereto. Laid on the table.

Mr. Moore, from the Joint Select Committee on a Lunatic Asylum, made a report thereon, accompanied with Resolutions appointing the Governor and others a Board, with power to purchase a site, at some Central point of the State for a Lunatic Hospital, and that said Board appoint Commissioners to cause to be erected a suitable building for that purpose; to ascertain and report a system of discipline, &c. The resolution and report were read, and ordered to be sent to the House of Commons, with a proposition that they be printed.

Mr. Mitchell presented a Resolution instructing the Committee on the Public Buildings to inquire into the application of the \$20,000 borrowed by the Commissioners for rebuilding the Capitol; the nature and value of the work, &c. &c. which was read and adopted.

The Bill to add a part of Carteret to Hyde County, was taken up, when Mr. Holben addressed the Senate at some considerable length in favor of its passage. It was then laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Guthrie, the Bill to establish a County by the name of McDowell which was yesterday rejected, was reconsidered and on motion of Mr. Neal laid on the table.

The petition of sundry citizens of the counties of Lincoln, Burke, Wilkes and Fredrick, praying the establishment of a new County by the name of Catawba, was, on motion of Mr. E. P. Miller, reconsidered and on motion of Mr. Hake, referred to the Committee on Proposition and Grievances.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a Bill to amend the Revised Statutes concerning last Wills and Testaments, which was read the first time and passed, and on motion of Mr. Morehead ordered to be printed, together with the Report of the Committee.

The engrossed Bill to locate the Judges of the Superior Courts &c. was taken up, and elicited much debate.

Saturday, Dec. 12.

SENATE.

The Senate concurred in the propositions of the Commons to vote on Monday for 8 Trustees of the University; on Tuesday for Judge vice R. M. Saunders resigned; and on Wednesday for Commissioners of State.

the table, which motion did not prevail.—The motion to reconsider was then agreed to, and the bill, on Mr. Hawkins' motion ordered to lie on the table.

The Senate took up the Bill to authorize the construction of the Raleigh and Western Turnpike Road, which was, after some discussion, on which Mr. Morehead ably advocated the measure, on motion of Mr. Whitaker, laid on the table until Monday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Public Treasurer, in answer to a call of this House for certain information respecting the Stock owned and held by the State and the value thereof, which was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Boyden,

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the State furnish this House with a statement of all the expenditures made on behalf of the State of Internal Improvements including therein the expenditures for draining the Swamp Lands—specifying in such statement the objects for which such expenditures have been made.

The Bill authorizing the several County Courts to provide for compensation to the Wardens of the Poor, was read, and on motion of Mr. J. T. Miller, indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 70 to 28.

Monday, Dec. 14.

SENATE.

Mr. Spruill, from the Committee on Public Buildings to whom was referred a Resolution of inquiry relative to the application of the \$20,000 borrowed by the Commissioners for rebuilding the Capitol, &c. made a report thereon; which was read and sent to the Commons, with a proposition that it be printed.

The bill to amend the law concerning the fees of Coroners, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Waddell presented the following Resolutions, which were read, and ordered to be printed.

I. Resolved, That to the successful development of the resources of North Carolina, a system of Internal Improvements, which shall unite all the leading interests of the State, is indispensable.

II. Resolved, As the basis of any well devised scheme of Improvement, the Legislature regard the re-opening of Roanoke Island as an object of paramount importance, essential to the prosperity of North Carolina, but an object of great national interest.

III. Resolved, That secondary in importance to this great work, as the successful accomplishment of which the national resources are alone competent, the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road constitutes the proper base line of a system for internal transport; and that the union of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, with this great channel of travel and trade, is of vital importance to the ultimate success of both works.

IV. Resolved, That to make the State one in interest and in feeling, and to distribute, with any equality, the benefits of improvement, the Western section of North Carolina, in which resources are abundant, but transport difficult, should be united with the Eastern section to commerce, by the immediate construction of Turnpike or Macadamized roads.

V. Resolved, That to sustain and insure the permanency of the works already executed, and to provide for the completion of the system contemplated by the foregoing Resolutions, the following appropriations of the available funds of the State should be made:

First, To aid the credit of the Wilmington and Raleigh, and the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Companies, the floating capital of the State, under the control of the Board of Internal Improvement and the Literary Fund, shall be invested in bonds, to be hereafter issued by said Companies, and endorsed by the State.

Secondly, That the proceeds of the Cherokee lands, who have accrued, or shall hereafter accrue together with the interest arising from the bonds to be issued by the Rail Road Companies, as here proposed, shall be specifically appropriated to the construction of a Turnpike or Macadamized road from the City of Raleigh to the West, with such lateral branches as may be deemed necessary.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Bill to lay off and establish a County by the name of Caldwell, was read the second time and passed by the casting vote of the Speaker.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill altering and prescribing the times at which Elections shall hereafter be held in this State, reported two bills—one entitled a Bill to amend the Revised Statutes, concerning the appointment of Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the United States; and the other entitled a Bill to make elections uniform throughout the State, and amendatory to the Revised Statutes, concerning the General Assembly, Representatives in Congress, Governor of the State, Sheriffs, and Clerks of Courts. These bills were read the first time, passed and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Holt presented a petition from many citizens of the County of Orange, with a bill to carry their prayer into effect, entitled a bill to lay off and establish a County by the name of Allamance, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Boyden presented a bill to prevent frauds in the execution of Deeds of Trust.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting the Report of the Joint Select Committee on Public Buildings, &c. proposing that it be printed. Concurred in.

The Bill to expedite legal process, was read the third time passed and ordered to be engrossed.

Tuesday, Dec. 15.

SENATE.

Mr. Morehead presented a bill to protect Churches.

Mr. Wilson, a bill to incorporate the trustees of Hopewell Academy.

Mr. Hawkins, from the Committee on Internal Improvements reported a bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company.

Which were read the first time and passed.

The bill to amend all persons under 21 years of age from performing military duty, was rejected, by a vote of 19 to 29.

Mr. Waddell presented a Petition from citizens of Orange, praying the Legislature to offer a bounty for every pound of silk raised and reeled in the State. Referred.

A great number of bills and resolutions passed their second reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The bill to lay off and establish a County by the name of McDowell was read the second time and passed—Yeas 56; Nays 50.

Mr. Boyden presented a bill to provide for the distribution of the proceeds of Lands sold for partition in certain cases; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Patterson presented a bill to alter the Laws respecting Auction Sales, which was read the first time, passed, and ordered to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill to amend an act concerning the seat of Government and Public Buildings, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the proposition of this House, to refer to the late Communication from the Governor, as relates to the Resolutions from Vermont, to a Joint Select Committee; and informing that Messrs. Waddell, Edwards, and Parks form their branch of said Committee.

Also, a message informing that they had passed a bill to amend the Law concerning the Fees of Coroners; and a Resolution in favor of Mark H. Hill, and asking the concurrence of this House. Said bill was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Biggs presented a bill concerning Deputy Sheriffs, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Winston, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported unfavorably on the bill to amend the Patrol Laws of the State.—Said bill was read, and on motion of Mr. Withers postponed indefinitely.

The bill to amend the several revised Statutes, entitled an act concerning Sheriffs, an act concerning Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, and an act concerning Constables, was read the third time, amended, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

Three ineffectual attempts were made to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. R. M. Saunders.

Wednesday, Dec. 16.

SENATE.

Mr. Dochery, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to compel all militia Captains to muster their companies four times in each and every year; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Dochery presented a bill to amend an act passed at the last General Assembly, to prevent obstructing the passage of fish up the Pedee and main Yadkin rivers, which passed its first reading.

The Bill concerning Clerks and Sheriffs and Constables, was rejected on its third reading.

The proposition of the Commons to refer the Bill to incorporate the Little River Manufacturing Company to a joint select Committee, and that said Committee inquire into the expediency of passing a general law for securing the creditors of incorporated companies, was concurred in.

The proposition to refer the memorial on the subject of chartering a Bank to be located at Henderson, to a select Committee, was also concurred in.

The Resolution on internal improvements heretofore submitted by Mr. Waddell were taken up; when that gentleman delivered his views at length to the Senate, on the subject, after which they were postponed until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Winston, from the Committee on the Judiciary, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to supply the Records of Courts; and other public papers, destroyed by fire, Reported that it is not expedient to pass any general law upon the subject and prayed to be discharged from the further consideration thereof.

Mr. Winston, from the Committee, to whom was referred the Bill to prevent the selling of unripened crops reported unfavorably thereon. The said Bill was read the second time and passed.

Mr. Roberts presented a petition of sundry citizens of the Town of Henderson, praying the establishment of a Bank at that place. Which, on motion of Mr. Roberts, was sent to the Senate with a proposition to refer it to a Joint select Committee of five on the part of each House.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting to this House the Annual Report of the Treasurer of the Trustees of the University, together with the report of the Committee of said Board raised to audit and settle the account of the Treasurer; which, on motion of Mr. Barringer, was sent to the Senate with a proposition that the message and accompanying documents be printed.

The resignation of Louis D. Wilson, as a Trustee of the University of North Carolina, was presented read and accepted.

The Bill to lay off and establish a County by the name of McDowell was read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. McLaurin presented a Bill to abolish the Fair, near Laurel Hill, in the County of Richmond; which was read and referred.

The engrossed Bill to purchase a Library was read the second time and rejected.

The Bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, was read the second time.

Mr. Biggs offered an amendment to the Bill, some discussion ensued; and Mr. Barringer offered an amendment which prevailed; and after some further discussion, Mr. Biggs' amendment was adopted, and the Bill, after being read the third time, passed.

with the amendment, were on motion of Mr. Boyden laid on the table.

The Bill to lay off and establish a County by the name of McDowell, and the Bill to lay off and establish a County by the name of Caldwell, were each read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

December 14, 1840.

IN SENATE.

The bill proposing to make a new County by the name of Cleveland, out of a portion of the Counties of Rutherford and Lincoln, being before the Senate, Mr. Spruill, of Washington and Tyrrell, spoke as follows:

Mr. SPEAKER:—I feel much diffidence in rising to address the Senate on this occasion. I am little accustomed to public speaking, and should not now trouble the Senate, with a remark, did I not think it due to myself, (to use a fashionable expression) to define my position.

I regret exceedingly that my motions (feelings, have arisen. The consequences are dangerous; and they should not be permitted to arise, when no good can be accomplished, and evil may be done. These feelings are apt to lead to exciting and angry debate, and destroy every thing like wholesome legislation.

The honor of a seat in the Senate, has been conferred on me at every session since the Constitution was amended. I have occupied the position of a "looker on in Venice," and I can declare that no single question has arisen in the Legislature since the Session of 1835, with the exception of the division of new Counties, that has excited any thing like an Eastern or Western feeling.

At the Session of 1836, a bill was before the Legislature to grant Banking privileges to the Charleston, Louisville, and Cincinnati Rail Road Company. This was a Western measure, urged upon us as a work of great importance to that portion of the State. The bill was carried by Eastern votes. At the same session, an Act was passed directing that two-fifths of the Capital Stock in the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, should be taken by the State. This measure was carried by Eastern votes. At the Session of 1838, it having been ascertained that the amount of the Capital Stock in that Company, which was to be taken by individuals, could not be obtained, another bill was introduced to authorize a subscription on the part of the State, of three-fifths in the Capital Stock of that company. These were purely Western measures. That portion of the State, from which I came could not directly or indirectly, receive any advantage from them. Yet the bill was passed by Eastern votes. Is there any evidence in these votes, that there was a prejudice in the breasts of Eastern men against their Western brethren?

On the passage of the bill to increase the States' subscription in the Capital Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, an amendment was offered in the Senate, by my friend, the Senator from Gates and Chowan, authorizing a subscription, on the part of the State, of \$300,000 in the Capital stock of the Roanoke Inlet Company. This amendment failed, only 17 voting for it. Of these 17 only 10 were Eastern Senators, and the constituents of 8 out of these 10, were interested in the proposed work. Here are only two Eastern Senators voting for it, who were not interested in the work. How was it with the West? Seven Western Senators came forward and voted for it. They could have been governed by no selfish motive.

At the Session of 1836, the sum of \$200,000 was appropriated to drain the Swamp Lands. These lands are located in the East; all the benefit to accrue from the draining of them will be in the East. Yet the appropriation was carried by Western votes. At the same session, an appropriation of \$5,000 was made to drain Mattamuskeet Lake, and two-fifths of the Capital Stock in the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, was directed to be taken by the State, at the same session. These measures were all carried by Western votes. I will here remark, that though these were Western measures, yet none of my constituents, could in any way or manner, receive any benefit from them. Do these votes show that any jealousy existed between the two great sectional divisions of the State? No, must have optics, more keen than mine, who is able to discover it.

Mr. Speaker, I deeply regret that Senators have suffered these sectional feelings to arise. I have not been able to discover any good cause for it, nor do I conceive that any question has arisen in the General Assembly, since the Constitution was amended, which proves that any such feeling existed. I take the ground, that it is the policy of the particular interest which I have the honor to represent, in part, on this floor, not to entertain these sectional feelings. The great

It is to be hoped for, from the action of the General Assembly. It will be seen, however, that the people are not in a hurry to have a ray of hope left. I may be wrong, but I have a disposition to "log-roll." It is a long, long road, which enters into the most serious and darkest relations of life. It is the American System, for it led to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. I am not inclined to confess that I yet hope to accomplish something by a spirit of compromise.

It was not my intention, sir, to have commenced the subject of the Roanoke Island with the formation of new Counties. Our desire for the accomplishment of that great work, is not based, entirely, upon the effects it may have upon us, in a pecuniary point of view. We are urged by still higher and nobler motives. Open that inlet—reduces the waters of the Sound to the level of the Ocean, which will follow as a matter of course, and you remove from among us a most fruitful source of disease. This view of the subject alone, is enough to excite the feelings of the philanthropist. I do not intend, sir, to enter into an argument about the work. I have taken this occasion, merely to allude to the subject. My constituents are devoted to the accomplishment of that work, and are willing to stand or fall with it. I declare here, that, in his efforts to effect something for that project, I will make a common cause with the Senator from Pasquotank and Perquimans. (Mr. Shepard.) Any, I will go further. I will support any man or set of men, who are disposed to give the go-by to this work.

I have been somewhat amused at the debate which has been going on, on the question of making new counties. It is urged that it will have the effect to injure some of the Counties, in the arrangement of the House of Commons, in 1842. I look upon that, as far as my constituents are concerned, with perfect indifference. The contest is between those counties that wish to be divided, and those counties which have a number on account of fractions. Neither of the counties from which I come, can be affected in the House of Commons, as neither of them have the 130th part of the federal population of the State. We are entitled to one member each, merely, because we are counties.

The Senate is based on principles of taxation. I will not attempt, Mr. Speaker, to argue the question, whether multiplying new counties will have the effect to alter the present arrangement in the Senate. It is enough for me to know, that my constituents have the opinion that it will. Our counties have been united; no county feeling has arisen; we have the same feelings and the same interests, and it is natural to suppose, that the people will resist every thing that they may conceive will have, in the remotest degree, any effect on the present arrangement. Last year Western brethren wait until after the next Senatorial arrangement in 1842, and then all came for these fears will have abated, and no difficulty will be thrown in the way of our relieving their grievances, for, I really believe they have strong claims.

Take the ideal line which was drawn in former times, and the balance of power has already gone to the Western side, in the House of Commons. How is it in the Senate? The East have a majority in this branch! Can we retain it? Every reflecting man must admit, that in this end of the Capitol, sooner or later, the "Sceptre will depart from Judah." If the East should be able, and I think it will, to keep the balance of power in 1842, it must depart from us in 1852. This, Mr. Speaker, is a melancholy reflection. It is an admission that I regret I am compelled to make, but it is an opinion that is founded in truth. The Senate will bear me out. The Eastern portion of the State is improved, with the exception of the public works on the swamp lands, as much as it is likely to improve. Nearly all our lands that can be advantageously cultivated, have been cleared, and are now listed at their value. Our population is not increasing. Emigration and death are making rapid inroads on us. I have no hesitation in saying, that the average taxes, in that portion of the East, in which I am acquainted, will not be more for the next 10 years, than it was last year. What is the state of property in the West? Their lands are not all occupied, and are increasing in value, and emigration, disease and death are not reducing their numbers.

For the reasons I have stated, sir, I cannot, at present, vote for any new county. I have alluded to the feelings of my constituents, on that subject. The Senator from Northford declares, that this desire to establish new counties in the West, did not originate with the politicians, but the people themselves. I can assure the Senator with equal truth, that this feeling of opposition in the East, was not got up by the politicians, but originates with the great body of the people; and I am bound to pay respect to the opinions of my constituents, if I know them; and knowing them, I would be little less than a traitor if I disobeyed them.

Thursday, Dec. 17.
SENATE.
The bill making an appropriation for completing the capitol, and for other purposes, passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed. The bill was subsequently re-considered, on motion of Mr. Cooper, and laid on the table.

Mr. Worth, from the joint committee on Education, made a report, accompanied with a bill for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools; which were ordered to be on the table and be printed.

The Resolutions on Internal Improvements, were taken up; when Mr. Waddell resumed his remarks on the subject, and in a speech of considerable length and great ability and eloquence, delivered his views in favor of a liberal and judicious scheme of Internal Improvements. The Resolutions were then laid on the table until to-morrow.

M. E. Manly, of Newbern, was elected Judge, vice R. M. Saunders, resigned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Mr. Mangum presented a Resolution for distributing the Revised Statutes, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Moore presented a Bill to amend the Revised Statutes, concerning Registrars, which was read the first time, passed and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McLaurin presented a Resolution from sundry citizens of Richmond and Brunswick counties, asking an appropriation of money for the improvement of Lumber River, which on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. J. P. Caldwell introduced a Bill to amend an act passed at the Session of 1839 to divide the Counties into School Districts, and for other purposes—which was read the first time and passed, and on motion of Mr. Withers, ordered to be printed.

The engrossed Bill to secure Title, and grant jurisdiction over a Tract of Land on Body's Island, in the United States, was read the second and third times, passed and ordered to be enrolled.

Friday, Dec. 16.

SENATE.
Mr. Arrington presented a bill to repeal in part an act concerning bills, bonds and promissory notes; which passed its first reading.

The engrossed bill to expedite legal process, passed its third reading and was ordered to be enrolled.

The resolutions on Internal Improvements, were again taken up and discussed. Messrs. Speed and Cooper addressed the Senate in opposition to their adoption; after which they were laid on the table until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. J. P. Caldwell, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a Bill to compel the Militia officers of Mecklenburg County to drill three days in each and every year, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Mendenhall, from the Joint Select Committee on that subject, reported a Bill upon the subject of a Penitentiary, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Barringer from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom the subject had been referred, reported against the expediency of the State's undertaking the construction of a Rail Road from Raleigh to Waynesborough at this present time, and asked that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Concurred in.

Mr. Patton presented a bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Asheville Female Academy in the County of Buncombe, which was read the first time and passed.

Saturday, Dec. 19.

SENATE.

Mr. Shepard presented a bill to establish free schools within the several counties of the State; which passed its first reading, and was ordered to be printed. [Proposes to appropriate \$70,000 annually from the securing interest of the Literary Fund, to be divided among the counties according to their federal population, for the support of free schools; but no county to receive its ratable proportion, until it shall have collected an equal amount for the same purpose, which the acting Justices may levy and collect on other taxes; that at the next August elections ten commissioners shall be elected in each county, to lay off the county into school districts; that \$5,000 be annually appropriated for the support of Normal Schools for the purpose of educating poor young men as teachers; and that the Legislature shall select a superintendent of schools, who shall annually visit each county in the State, &c.]

The resolutions authorizing the erection of a Lunatic Hospital, were taken up, and, after some discussion, in which Messrs. Morehead and Moore advocated, and Mr. Edwards opposed, the measure, were laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The engrossed bill to prevent betting on elections, was read the second time and postponed indefinitely, by a vote of 62 to 44.

Monday, Dec. 21.

SENATE.

Mr. Morehead, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to amend the 102d chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Revenue;" which passed its first reading.

Mr. Moore from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported adversely to the bill to add a part of Carteret to Hyde County. Laid on the table.

The bill to amend an act concerning the Seat of Government and Public Buildings, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be enrolled.

The Senate took up for consideration the bill for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools. Mr. Shepard proposed an amendment thereto, and after some discussion, in which the proposed amendment was advocated by Mr. Shepard, and opposed by Messrs. Morehead and Dockery, the whole subject was laid over for the present.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Moore presented a Bill to amend the Revised Statutes, authorizing the draining of the Swamp Lands of this State, and to create a fund for Common Schools; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Doak presented a bill to amend the 75th Chapter of the Revised Statutes entitled Militia; which was read the first time, passed, and on motion of Mr. D. referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Spruill presented a Bill to amend the Revised Statutes, entitled an Act concerning Slaves and Free Persons of color; which was read the first time, passed, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, being under discussion, was, on motion of Mr. Hoke, so amended, as to make the amount borrowed on the faith of the State, payable in annual instalments of Fifty thousand dollars each, till all be paid.

Mr. Guthrie offered an amendment, prohibiting the Company from declaring any Dividend or Bonus, until the Debts contracted by virtue of this Act shall have been discharged; and authorizing the Company to pay into the Treasury of the State, the whole or any part of the amount of Debt so contracted; and on making such payment into the Treasury, to be forthwith absolved from all further liability for such amount of said Debt so paid.

This amendment was rejected by a vote of 84 to 24.

When Mr. Guthrie made a speech of some length, in relation to the bill, and then moved for a question, the Speaker, after stating the Rules as follows, to-wit: "No person shall vote on any question, in the event of which he is immediately and directly interested," declared that no member who is a Stockholder in such a right to vote. From this declaration, Mr. Thompson appealed to the House; and the House sustained the Chair in its decision.

Mr. Higgs then offered an amendment, making the Stockholders liable as securities to the State in their individual capacity, in proportion to the amount of Stock held and owned by said Stockholders.

This amendment was rejected by a vote of 63 to 44.

The Bill was further amended on motion of Mr. Brogren, by adding the Governor of the State to the Attorney General, of Inspector of the Dead of Mortgage to be made by said Company for the benefit of the State.

The Bill, as amended, was then passed by a vote of 56 to 52.

Tuesday, Dec. 22.

SENATE.

Mr. Arrington presented a resolution to raise a joint committee to report at what time the Legislature can adjourn sine die, which was read and rejected.

And on motion of Mr. Moore, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving to one or three magistrates out of court, jurisdiction over all plain and minor cases of assaults and batteries, with a specified fine, where the defendants plead guilty.

Mr. Dockery presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Internal Improvements to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for a survey of Lumber river from the South Carolina line to McFarland's Bridge and a canal from said river near Lumberton, the most eligible route to Cape Fear River; which was adopted.

Mr. Mayo presented a resolution to send a message to the Commons proposing that the two Houses adjourn sine die, on the 4th January; which was adopted.

The Commons having concurred in the Senate's amendment to the engrossed bill to expedite legal process, said bill was ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to add a part of Carteret to Hyde County, was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Spices, the resolutions on Internal Improvements, were taken up. Mr. Shepard moved an amendment by striking out the 5th resolution and inserting the following:

Resolved, That the Governor of the State be required to employ a competent Engineer to survey a route for a turnpike road from Raleigh to Asheville; also a route from Fayetteville to the Tennessee line by the way of Wilkesborough, intersecting the former route at some point east of the Yadkin; and that the Engineer, in making his report, shall indicate what route is preferable on account of cheapness, directness and facility of construction; and whether there is material for paying said route throughout the entire length of the road, sufficiently abundant and durable.

Resolved, moreover, That said Engineer give an estimate in his report, as accurate as he can make it, what will be the cost of paving said road per mile; and what will be the expense of said road, if it is simply graded; and in order to carry this resolution into effect, the sum of \$2,000 be hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury.

After some discussion between Messrs. Waddell and Shepard, the resolutions and amendment were laid on the table.

The bill to compel captains to render their companies four times a year, was rejected.

Mr. Mitchell presented a bill to amend the 53d chapter of the Revised Statutes, concerning the Governor; which passed its first reading.

A Rich Spinster.—The will of the late Miss Jane Jones, spinster, formerly of Picardy-place, Edinburgh, late of Stow, in North Britton, has just been proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in Doctor's Commons, by George Scott and John Thompson, Esqrs., the executors. The deceased was possessed of upwards of £300,000 in the funds, and property in different parts of Scotland, to the amount of £1,200,000, making, together, the enormous sum of two millions, the whole of which the testatrix has bequeathed to be equally divided amongst all her relations who can be found, without respect to the nearest of kindred. About five years since, the testatrix became entitled to £300,000, upon the death of her brother, her having died intestate, and she being his only next of kin. It is a most extraordinary fact, that notwithstanding the immense wealth of the deceased lady, her habits were very parsimonious; and, as proof of it, it may be only necessary to mention one fact: One dark evening she had occasion to go by stairs, but would not even light a candle, and, in consequence of her advanced age, (nearly eighty,) she slipped down and broke her leg, which accident ultimately caused her death. The amount of probate duty alone will amount to a princely fortune, and the supposed wealthiest spinster in the world (Miss Burdett Coutts) was not entitled to that appellation until the present time.—There is every reason to believe that the property of the deceased is the largest ever proved in Doctor's Commons.—[London papers.]

Forgery.—Mr. John Murphy, an eminent brewer of Dublin, charged with having forged a draft of 500l. upon the banking house of Messrs. Lathouche, has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for life. He is seventy years of age, and a week before his arrest was a guest at the table of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—His conviction has produced a great excitement in Ireland.

Eclipses.—There are to be four eclipses of the sun next year, and two of the moon. None of the former will be visible in this country, and even where largest they will only be partial. Both the lunar eclipses will be total, and visible throughout the United States. One occurs on the 16th of February, the other on the 24 of August.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

These have been made the subject of much discussion, and the following is a correct statement, compiled from an authentic source, of the number of votes received by each principal Candidate, for President and Vice President, at each of said Elections; and will be found not only useful for present information, but future reference.

First Election, 1789.—Number of Electors 69. George Washington received 69 votes; John Adams 34, and John Jay 9. Washington was elected President and John Adams Vice President.

Second Election, 1792.—Number of Electors 135. George Washington received 132 votes; John Adams 77, and George Clinton 50. Washington and Adams were both re-elected.

Third Election, 1796.—Number of Electors 139. John Adams received 71 votes; Thomas Jefferson 69; Thomas Pinckney 29, and Aaron Burr 30. Adams was elected President, and Jefferson Vice President.

Fourth Election, 1800.—Number of Electors 199. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr received each 73 votes; John Adams 65 and Charles C. Pinckney 64. As there was no choice of President in the College of Electors, the election devolved upon the House of Representatives and after balloting 36 times, Jefferson was elected by a majority of one State. Burr was elected Vice President.

Fifth Election, 1804.—Number of Electors 176. The present plan of voting separately for President and Vice President was then adopted.

Thomas Jefferson received 162 votes for President, and Charles C. Pinckney 12. George Clinton received 162 votes for Vice President and Rufus King 14. Jefferson and Clinton were elected.

Sixth Election, 1808.—Number of Electors 176. James Madison received 122 votes for President, and Charles C. Pinckney 47. George Clinton received 113 votes for Vice President, and Rufus King 47. Madison and Clinton were elected.

Seventh Election, 1812.—Number of Electors 217. James Madison received 128 votes for President, and De Witt Clinton 89. Elbridge Gerry received 131 votes for Vice President, and Jared Ingersoll 86. Madison and Gerry were elected.

Eighth Election, 1816.—Number of Electors 217. James Monroe received 184 votes for President, and Rufus King 34. Daniel D. Tompkins received 153 votes for Vice President, and John B. Howard 22. Monroe and Tompkins were elected.

Ninth Election, 1820.—Number of Electors 292. Monroe received 352 votes for President, and Daniel Tompkins 219 for Vice President.

Tenth Election, 1824.—Number of Electors 261. Andrew Jackson received 99 votes for President; John Quincy Adams 84; William H. Crawford 41, and Henry Clay 37. As neither candidate had a majority, the election was carried into the House, where John Quincy Adams having received the votes of 13 States out of 33 was elected President. John C. Calhoun received 182 votes as Vice President, N. Sanford 30 and Nathaniel Macon 34. Calhoun was elected Vice President.

Eleventh Election, 1828.—Number of Electors 261. Andrew Jackson received 179 votes for President, and John Quincy Adams 82. John C. Calhoun received 174 votes for Vice President, and Rush 83. Jackson and Calhoun were elected.

Twelfth Election, 1832.—Number of Electors 298. Andrew Jackson received 219 votes for President; Henry Clay 40; John Floyd 11, and William Wirt 9. Martin Van Buren received 169 for Vice President; John Sergeant 49; William Wilkins 30; Henry Lee 11, and Amos Ellmaker 7. Jackson and Van Buren were elected.

Thirteenth Election, 1836.—Number of Electors 294. Martin Van Buren received 170 votes for President; Wm. H. Harrison 78; Hugh L. White 26; Daniel Webster 14; and Wille P. Mangum 11. Richard M. Johnson received 147 votes for Vice President; Francis Granger 77; John Tyler 47, and William Smith 23. As neither of the candidates for the Vice Presidency received a majority of the electoral votes, and as Richard M. Johnson and Francis Granger received more votes than any other two, the Senate proceeded to elect one of these candidates for Vice President. In the Senate, Richard M. Johnson received 33 votes, and Francis Granger 16. Van Buren and Johnson were elected.

Fourteenth Election, 1840.—Number of Electors 294. General William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, received 234 votes for President, and Martin Van Buren 60. John Tyler received 234 votes for Vice President, Richard M. Johnson, 40 votes, and Littleton W. Tazewell, 11 votes. Harrison and Tyler elected.—[Ral. Reg.]

A Singular Bet.—The following bet, or rather singular proposition, we find in a late St. Louis Gazette: A warm Harrisonian made the following proposition to-day, which, however, was not taken up: That he would pay \$200 to any man who would agree to give him one barrel of coffee for the first single vote Harrison got over Van Buren's whole vote, two for the second, and so on in geometrical progression.

There being some little curiosity to know what the result might be, sundry grains of coffee were weighed, and it was ascertained that 2.5-0 grains of Java coffee weighed a pound.

Supposing, then, that Harrison runs ahead of Van Buren 30 votes, the amount of coffee to be paid over would exceed 332,000,000 pounds, worth, at 18 cents per pound, the pleasant bagatelle of \$59,800,000.

The gentleman who declined the bet was probably very prudent.

The principal duty of husbands and wives is a tender care for the good of each other's souls. The husband should lead her in the way to eternal life, by his counsel and example, and the wife, by her benevolent conversation, should be a constant reminder to him of his duty.

LOOKING AHEAD.

In the New York Courier of September 10, under date of Dec. 7, the latter from the "New York Tribune," whose information of things unknown to others has so frequently and justly been remarked, the following speculations, which, as the suggestions of an intelligent and inquisitive "looker-on," we copy for the information of our readers:

"Mr. CLAY, it is understood, will not accept of any appointment [under the administration of Gen. Harrison] at home or abroad. On this point he is said to be inflexible. He will remain, I believe, in the Senate of the United States until the new Administration shall be launched and fairly afloat, giving to the policy of the President such a support as may be consistent with his own patriotic views and that fame which he has so nobly and so gallantly won."

"Whether Mr. WEBSTER will or will not be offered the Department of State, for which he is pre-eminently qualified, it is not for me to say. But I may state the opinion which some of Gen. HARRISON's personal friends entertain and express. They say that if Mr. WEBSTER will not accept the office of Secretary of State, or a Foreign Mission, he ought not to be neglected. The same language is held by some of the most distinguished friends of Mr. CLAY. That gentleman I have not seen since my arrival in Washington. He has been in Baltimore, but I learn has returned this day to the city. From these signs of the times, I have no doubt Mr. WEBSTER will fill either of the above stations, if he pleases."

The President steam-ship, almost given up for lost at one time, on account of its return here, carried and the news of the election of General HARRISON, which, of course, arrested public attention. This is the substance of the news; but the current will have much reading in the particulars of the achievement of Her Majesty, and in the details of the taking of St. Jean d'Acadie, all of which, with extreme minuteness, spread before the eyes of the British public, and, of course before the world. The name of the little interesting stranger is the Adelaide Victoria Lonsdale.

The French ship Astrakhan, and the Zeeuw reached Toulon safe from their voyage of discovery. In November there were several heavy gales on the British coast. Capt. CAHOON, of the British ship Favorite, had been killed in a contest with the inhabitants of Tangahoo. The treaty between Texas and Great Britain is said to be signed. CATLEY'S Indian Gallery is crowded to excess. Warner & Co., large bankers in London, believe, of many of our State stocks, have failed. Several other large bankers have also failed. More troops are going out from Great Britain to the East Indies. Parliament had been prorogued to December 10. Little Miss MAYWOOD ran away from Paris with a fiddler, and got married. These are about all the items of interest, little or big, that strike my eye.

Baring & Brothers' circular says of American stocks—Alabama sterling bonds 5 per cent. 60; Illinois 6 7/8; Indiana 5 1/2; Louisiana 5 1/2; Maryland 6; N. Y. State stocks, 5 1/2; Ohio 5 1/2; Pennsylvania 5 1/2; Massachusetts 5 1/2; 101; United States Bank shares, \$13 1/2 to \$14; Do. bonds 6 1/2, 97 1/2. Business to a small extent has been done in Indiana stocks, New York State and City, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and United States Bank shares.

Letters from Amsterdam state, despite the arrivals of tobacco have been high prices are well supported; and of Maryland, sales have been effected for 25 and 30 cents for good ordinary.

Private letters from England represent the state of things there to be decidedly better. The manufacturing districts were doing better. The current rate of discount on inland bills by the London banks was 6 per cent., though some negotiations were effected at a lower rate. The general impression was that the revenue would show a considerable deficiency.

The British, in the St. Jean d'Acadie bombardment, had 18 killed and 42 wounded; the Egyptians 2,000, by an explosion of a magazine; 800 killed on the ramparts—number of wounded unknown; 1,000 prisoners. The booty on the walls of the town was 121 mounted guns, 40 not mounted, mortars, &c. in proportion.

The new King of Holland has been inaugurated. There has been an earthquake in the island of Zante. A political conspiracy has been detected in Romagna.—[Correspondence of Nat. Intell.]

FLORIDA, Dec. 9, 1840.

Sir.—Three warriors came in at Fort King a few days since, and agreeably to General's orders, have been put under guard. They say that Hallel-Tungus will return in a few days, but are unable to assign any reason for his abrupt departure during the progress of his recent pretended treaty. The interpreters are all absent from Fort King, which may, in a manner, account for the meagre news they have communicated. An express has been despatched to the General, who is now at Tampa.

Half past 9 o'clock, P. M. Dec. 9.

Sir.—The express just arrived from Fort King, says that 13 Indians came in this morning, and delivered up their arms to Col. Riley. They state that there are many more to come in a few days. I will give you particulars by next express.

Leus Nature.—A negro woman in the County of Mathews, Virginia, was delivered, on the 29th November, of three children. One was a perfectly formed child, and is now living and hearty. The other two are a leus nature, more remarkable in every respect than the notorious Siamese twins.

The two children are united from the umbilical cord to the shoulders, sideways. They have each a perfect formation from the cord to the crown of the head. They have four perfect arms, two separate heads complete in their organization and two chests. The formation from the umbilicus downwards, is that of a single child. There is only one abdomen, one umbilical cord and two legs, with one organization of the male sex. They were living until a few moments before their birth. They must have possessed two hearts and two separate pulmonary organs, with only one set of intestines and lower extremities. They have been kept in spirit for preservation, with the intention of presenting them to a museum of some medical college, and consequently have not been dissected.—[Old Dobbs.]

Deaf and Dumb Priests.—A curious account is given, from Tubingen, in Wurtemberg, of a new printing establishment, lately opened by Theodore Helgerand. All the compositors and pressmen, one hundred and ninety six in number, eleven of the former being women, are deaf and dumb, and have been educated at his cost for the employment in which they are now engaged. The King has conferred on Mr. Helgerand a large gold medal, of the order of civil merit, for this great reclamation from the social and moral waste.

Home.—The pain which is felt when we are first transplanted from our native soil, when the living branch is cut from the parent tree, is one of the most poignant which we have to endure through life. There are after griefs which would more deeply which leave behind them a more severe to be effaced, which bruise the spirit and sometimes break the heart; but never do we feel so lonely the soul of love, the comfort of home, and the smile of our dear ones.

Arkansas.—The Legislature of the State convened at Little Rock on the 24th ult. The Senate organized by electing Mark Isaac President, and the House elected George Hill its Speaker. Or the Governor Yell was inaugurated.

Crises of South Carolina.—The total population in this State, by the Census just taken is 596,726, showing about an 18 per cent. increase of 18 per cent. in the last 10 years. In the statistical report of the State it is estimated that 60,000 lbs. of cotton were produced in 1840. John C. Calhoun, in his report, says that the cotton crop of 1840 was 60,000 lbs.

Chertex, Dec. 5, 1840.

"Well, the Whigs have beaten us, but I say no matter. We must now fall back on first principles, and take a fresh start, and when we are up, come up with something worth having. We shall lose nothing in the end. What should we say to clinging to the banner of a genuine American flag, that is, the flag of social democracy, in distinction from mere political democracy. By political democracy, I understand the equality of men before the state; by social democracy, I understand the equality of all men before society. The first is virtually realized in this country; the second is not. It is not the great work of our country to realize the social democracy. Well, then, let us throw out its flag, and rally round a common democratic standard. Now comes in to be the time, the opportunity of the old democratic party to rally round its flag, and send it to matter to bury the Whig standard."

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Charlotte:

Thursday, December 31, 1840.

WE return our thanks to Messrs. Mangum and Stanly for their favors. We shall be much obliged if they will furnish us with all the documents, as we can expect nothing from our own representative.

A Small Pig.—A real Whig friend informs us that he slaughtered a hog on the 24th instant, which measured seven feet in length and six feet four inches in circumference, and weighed six hundred and thirty-five pounds. He was two years and six months old. He wishes to know if any of his brother farmers can beat this.

The Van Buren papers have started a story, that Gen. Harrison, in a late dinner speech, declared that he would resign the Presidency if he could thereby place Mr. Clay in the Chair. The Cincinnati Republican, evidently by authority, contradicts this story. — *Fay. Obs.*

[This charge has turned out just as we expected, for we could not believe it possible that Gen. Harrison could so far forget himself as to make such a declaration. This is one among the many pitiful attempts that will be taken by the Loco Focos to shake the confidence of the people in Gen. Harrison, and we hope they may all be met by an early rebuff.]

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate has been engaged principally, this week, in considering the subject of Common Schools, and in devising measures to remedy the defects of the system as established at last session. Three or four different plans are before the Legislature, and there seems to be a fixed determination not to adjourn, without doing something effectual in this important matter.

On Wednesday the bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Wilmington Rail Road Co. passed its final reading in the Commons, and was sent to the Senate. On the same day, the bill making the Elections to take place at the same time throughout the State, passed its second reading by a vote of more than four to one. The first Thursday in August is the day fixed on.

We understand that Mr. Byrnes, of Rutherford, made an admirable speech, on the bill to establish a new County by the name of Cleveland.

The Turnpike bill has been again before the Senate. Mr. Mitchell, of Wilkes and Ashe, delivered an able common-sense, practical speech in its favor. Mr. Shephard made another *avis* against the bill, which elicited from a Wag present the following fragments which we publish for its wit, alone:

EAST vs. WEST.

Quoth Senator C., of Improvements the best, is surely to make a good Road to the West. To which Senator S. says, "My Nags such a beast that his head will not go any way but East." — *Raleigh Register.*

MR. CLERK GARLAND—A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

It is wonderful what a liability Mr. Garland has to make mistakes when a vote of the House is taken by yeas and nays, and how these blunders are certain to accrue to the benefit of the Clerk's political friends! His omission of the name of Mr. Winthrop and Mr. Joseph L. Williams, who voted in the affirmative on the motion of Mr. Stanly to reconsider the order for printing an unnecessary and extravagant number of copies of the President's Message, has already been noticed in our Congressional record. By the insertion of their names and counting their votes, the decision of the House was reversed—the order alluded to was reconsidered and the result was that the number of copies to be printed was reduced.

Mr. Stanly very properly commented, at the time, on the suspicious circumstances attending the omission of the names of Messrs. Winthrop and Williams; and reminded the House that at the last session, during the consideration of the New Jersey case, the Clerk in declaring the vote on Mr. Fillmore's motion to insert the word "lawful" before the word "votes," announced yeas 96, nays 96, when the actual state of the vote was yeas 97, nays 96. The Speaker on that occasion, gave his casting vote in the affirmative, and thus prevented the result which would have followed from the mistake of the Clerk in accidentally omitting the name of the member who had voted "aye."

Mr. Stanly said he did not charge upon the Clerk intentional omission—but such accidents might happen too frequently. He was reminded of the anecdote of the Clergyman who, on a certain wet Sunday missed a handsome new silk umbrella, and found in its place an old cotton one much tattered and torn. He told the congregation that the exchange might have been purely accidental, but still it was greatly in favor of the person who took the silk umbrella, and that such mistakes might occur too often. It recalls Governor Barbour's story of the boy who happened to find three cowbells in three successive nights. The tale of his finding one might have been believed—but when his boasted luck extended to finding another—and another—the matter looked suspicious. The accident happened too frequently. — *Madisonian.*

The following toast was given at a Tippecanoe celebration at Westfield, New Jersey, last week.

Van Buren—Conquered by a "four." — *Madisonian.*

We are rejoiced to see the Western day Mr. Tallmadge gave an account of the fidelity with which the Whigs intend to perform their pledges, by introducing the following joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States in relation to the Presidential Term:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (the Senate of both Houses deeming it necessary) that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which article, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution:

"The President of the United States shall hold his office for one term of four years, and shall be ineligible thereafter."

This is the great measure of reform, and we shall see who votes for it and who against it. The old Jackson members of Congress will certainly support the one term principle, for it was one of the cardinal points in the political faith of the Old Hero. — *Pet. Ad.*

The New Jersey Case.—Our readers will have perceived, we trust with satisfaction, that the House of Representatives, by its vote on Thursday last, has shown a disposition to retrograde from its extreme position of the last Session, so far as to allow to the legally returned Members from New Jersey pay for their attendance on the House up to the day on which the House voted other Members to be entitled to the seats claimed by them. The resolution was supported in a brief but very forcible manner by Mr. HOFFMAN, of New York, who maintained the right, both legal and equitable, to compensation, of those Members who held credentials from the State, at least until the House itself had undertaken to solemnly decide that their credentials were not to be respected as such. — *Nat. Intell. 19th ult.*

The President states in his Message that there will be in the Treasury, at the close of this year, \$1,500,000. On reference to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that he estimates an emission of \$5,440,000 of Treasury notes before the close of the year. So that, to obtain the surplus of a million and a half he incurs a debt of nearly five millions and a half—or, in plain terms the deficiency at the close of the year will be \$3,940,000, and this is called "a sound condition of our finances." — *Pet. Int.*

Yesterday, an hour or two before the usual hour of meeting of the House of Representatives, the gorgeous Chandelier which has been lately suspended in the Hall, with all its fixtures and appendages, fell to the floor with a force proportionate to its weight, and was smashed to pieces.

Fortunately, owing to the earliness of the hour, no one was within reach so as to be injured by it. An hour or two later, had it fallen, it might have caused the death or wounding of many members. The providential escape from this danger was suitably noticed in his prayer at the opening of the day's sitting by the Chaplain of the day, (Rev. Mr. COCKMAN.) In consequence of the confusion caused in the Hall by this accident, the House adjourned soon after meeting.

This Chandelier was of American manufacture, weighed over seven thousand pounds, and cost four or five thousand dollars. It was thirteen feet in diameter, contained 75 argand burners, and is said to have been ornamented by 2,650 cut glass lustres, and 3,000 cut glass spangles. — *Nat. Intell. 19th ult.*

Mr. Benton by his early movements in the Senate, indicates his determination henceforth to lead the Van Buren Federalists. Mr. Calhoun is silent. He cannot follow Mr. Benton; and yet he must, or set up for himself, or join Gen. Harrison. The end of the session will disclose the new position of many men and many parties. It is singular what changes a few years will produce. Only four years ago, South Carolina gave her electoral vote for Willie P. Mangum for President. Now Mr. Mangum is found in the Senate of the United States by the side of Mr. Clay entertaining the same opinions of the powers and nature of the Government that he did in 1836, while South Carolina is found occupying the new position, supporting an administration which nearly every other State condemns. And there sits Mr. Calhoun, directly the opposite of his old friend Mr. Mangum. Who has changed? — *Madisonian.*

Mr. Stanly has introduced a resolution into the House of Representatives requiring that the books in the Post Office Department, be removed to a fire proof building. Mr. Stanly explained, that he designed to throw up impetation upon the present head of the Department—but the late Postmaster General was understood to be lurking about the City and he was not too good to do great many things. Nothing but the unexplained deficit in the Post Office and the indifferently bad reputation of Kendall, could warrant a prudential proceedings of so harsh a character. — *Rich. Whig.*

DEBATE ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

From intimations thrown out in the Senate yesterday, the public may expect that a highly interesting and important discussion will be commenced in that body to-morrow. The gross misstatements and perversions of facts contained in the President's Message—especially the portion which relates to the finances—cannot have escaped the notice of the most cursory reader; and as the motion for referring that part has been postponed to Wednesday with a direct view to discussion on that day, we doubt not it will be fully reviewed, and its numerous errors, and its miserable sophistry thoroughly exposed. — *Madisonian.*

The following toast was given at a Tippecanoe celebration at Westfield, New Jersey, last week.

The following toast was given at a Tippecanoe celebration at Westfield, New Jersey, last week.

States.	For.	Against.	Total.
Maine,	46,416	48,202	94,618
New Hampshire,	33,487	31,519	65,006
Vermont,	32,448	29,009	61,457
Massachusetts,	72,874	61,844	134,718
Rhode Island,	5,540	3,323	8,863
Connecticut,	31,212	24,888	56,100
New York,	225,512	212,519	438,031
New Jersey,	32,261	31,034	63,295
Pennsylvania,	144,019	143,675	287,694
Delaware,	5,867	4,574	10,441
Maryland,	33,229	28,754	61,983
Virginia,	41,405	49,618	91,023
North Carolina,	46,370	33,780	80,150
South Carolina,	(By the Legislature),	11	11
Georgia,	40,249	31,269	71,518
Kentucky,	28,469	22,616	51,085
Tennessee,	28,054	27,482	55,536
Ohio,	148,137	134,780	282,917
Louisiana,	31,896	7,616	39,512
Indiana,	63,390	51,604	114,994
Mississippi,	19,518	7,793	27,311
Illinois,	45,637	47,476	93,113
Alabama,	28,471	23,981	52,452
Missouri,	24,441	28,043	52,484
Arkansas,	4,369	6,618	10,987
Michigan,	22,911	21,106	44,017
Total,	1,103,311	1,103,427	2,206,738

Harrison's majority of the people's votes, 145,784; — of Electoral votes 174.

THE POST OFFICE REPORT.

Mr. Niles' report is much longer than the reports of his "illustrious predecessors," although he has been in office not a year. It exhibits a considerable degree of industry and ingenuity, with not a little impracticability.

We learn from it that the extent of post routes in the United States is 155,739 miles, and the annual transportation on them, 36,570,770 miles, at a cost of \$3,326,378. The number of contractors is about 2000; post offices, 13,639 of which 951 have been established within the present year. Within the same period 271 have been discontinued. Postmasters appointed within the year 3,231 of whom 909 were new officers.

The receipts of the Department for the year ending 30th June last, were \$4,539,276. Expenditures \$4,759,111. Excess of Expenditures \$219,835. The Postmaster General mentions as among the causes for this excess, or rather of the deficiency of the revenue, the embarrasments of the times, the practice extensively adopted of carrying newspapers outside of the mails, and the abuse of the franking privilege.

During the weeks ending the 2d May, 2d June, and 7th July last, there were 23,038 free letters and packets sent from the Executive Departments, 20,263 free letters from members of Congress, and 392,203 public documents and other franked packets, making, in all, 434,669. The public documents and packets from Congress weighed 32,669 lbs. The Executive officers, it seems, have been the members of Congress in franking letters all hollow. We suspected as much during the Presidential contest, when we endeavored to call public attention to the electioneering abuses of these officers.

Mr. Niles recommends the abolition of the allowance to postmasters of 2 cents on free letters, and of the franking privilege, except to the Heads of Departments; a limitation by law of compensation for all Steamboats, Railroads, and coach service; the equalization of postage on newspapers and other printed matter, with an advance of one hundred per cent; and a revision of the tariff of letter postage, with a reduction of 25 per cent.

The vote of the House of Representatives, 118 to 67, to allow the excluded members from New Jersey pay for the last Session, will attract public attention. These gentlemen were ejected from their seats by the dominant faction, because, as was alleged, they had no right to them; and now many of those who voted for their exclusion, virtually concede the injustice done to them by awarding them the compensation of members. — *Rich. Whig.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE PRESTON DINNER. This affair, which recently came off at Charleston, was, in every sense of the word, a brilliant one. Wine, wit and Whiggery (pardon the alliteration) were all of the first stamp. We are glad to find, that our good old state begins now to attract that notice abroad, to which she is so eminently entitled by her virtues and old fashioned honesty. Among the regular toasts drank on this occasion, we find the following:

Our continuous States, Georgia and North Carolina.—Their gallant bearing, during the late Presidential canvass, presents a brilliant example for the imitation of their wayward sister, South Carolina.

And amongst the Volunteers, the subjoined also appear:

By E. Winslow, (of the committee of arrangements.) North Carolina: Among the most prominent in asserting her own and in the zealous support of the rights of her sister states, during the memorable period of the Revolution; she has ever maintained, with firmness and consistency, her republican principles, and by her recent course, has nobly responded to the voices of nine-tenths of twenty-six of the states of the Union, in rejecting from the helm of state, the man who would immolate his country's liberties at the shrine of his own selfish ambition.

By J. D. Boyd—North Carolina: She now stands as one of the brilliant stars in the political horizon, may the effulgence from her rays ever spread and penetrate into the dark and benighted portions of her sister states, Virginia and South Carolina.

By Mr. Wiley—Hon. Willis P. Mangum, the President of North Carolina: While the names of a Strange and a Brown will soon be forgotten, or remembered only as the tools of the party at Washington, that of Mangum is destined to live forever in the hearts of his countrymen, as all that is great, noble and honorable.

Gen. Harrison was born on the 9th of February 1774. He will, therefore, be 67 years of age in January next.

The three great levers which move our world, are the carriage, the ballot-box, and the bed-room. We leave it for some of our brethren to say, which is the most powerful.

Visits to North Bend by Applicants for Office.—We copy the following from the Cincinnati Republican. It will be seen that the editor speaks adversely.

"We should suppose the good sense of the friends of Gen. Harrison would suggest to them the propriety of abstaining from visits to his residence to solicit office. We are persuaded these visits must encroach on the time which belongs not to individuals, but to the whole people. He will soon enter upon the duties of the most arduous as it is the most dignified office in the world, and the nation expects that he shall have such control of his own time as may permit him to think upon the measures calculated to promote her interests."

"We speak adversely when we assure all applicants for office, whether personally or by letter, that their claims will be prejudiced rather than advanced by such a course of conduct. We doubt not the President elect would especially condemn the practice of any of the present officeholders presuming to solicit a continuance of their places by professing to abuse the present incumbent under whom they now hold office. We know that applications have been made upon such grounds. — *Balt. Pilot.*

Mr. Van Buren's future destination.—By common consent, it seems agreed, that Mr. Van Buren will never return to Kinderhook. Soon after the Presidential election, it was rumored that he would buy or had bought Mount Vernon for his future residence, in the vain hope of thereby investing himself with an immortality, which his actions had failed to achieve. This rumor, however, has given place to another. It is now rumored that he contemplates purchasing a splendid landed estate in Shenandoah, with the view of reclining the ladder of ambition; beginning at the lowest round and representing the Tenth Legion in the House of Delegates. This would certainly be kind and condescending in the Great Defeated; but we apprehend that fate will exact its dues, and for years to come, Van must be content to take up his abode at the head waters of Salt River—the political Botany Bay. — *Rich. Whig.*

A Loco Foco Editor in Cincinnati, after being censored by Benton, next morning, nominated Van Buren for re-election in 1844.

Unless Benton can start something better than this, his character as a *Humbler* must suffer greatly. Some of the most rabid of the party in those parts turn up their noses at a man who could not carry his own State! — *ib.*

Amusement.—The most amusing occurrence of the season is the gravity with which Mr. Secretary Woodbury recommends national economy to THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION! The expenses of Gen. Jackson's administration, and of Mr. Van Buren's ever since the extinguishment of the public debt, have ranged from thirty-nine millions of dollars to twenty-eight. This, we believe, is the lowest amount at which Mr. Woodbury and his friends could get along with the government at all. But the Secretary sees no difficulty in making prodigious retrenchment after the present year—not at all! Sixteen millions, he thinks, will be enough for any Administration of which he and Mr. Van Buren are not members. Well—we believe much in the suggestion. The Whigs will get along with a great deal less money, and for the reason that HONEST MEN will be appointed to handle it. — *N. Y. Com. Ad.*

The Globe, the official organ of the Government, calls Mr. Clay, a "black-guard!" But a few months ago, the Van Buren party were quite shocked at the idea of the Whigs preferring such a person as Gen. Harrison for the Presidency over so peerless a man as Mr. Clay. They were then quite in love with him. Now the cue is to vilify and abuse him. Mr. Clay, himself, knows how to estimate at their right value, both their praise and censure. — *Raleigh Register.*

Remarkable Incident.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Bulletin mentions a curious circumstance which took place in Carroll county, Missouri, on the day of the late Presidential election—a circumstance which is certainly "remarkable, if true." A lady presented her husband with two sons, said to be, (of course,) "the finest looking fellows ever seen." One of these hopeful twins, as soon as he opened his eyes, cried out in a very audible tone, "Ty!" upon which the other, determined not to be outdone responded "Ty!" The prodigies received the names one of William Henry Harrison—the other John Tyler. — *lynch. Virginian.*

CENSUS OF 1840.

Annexed is a summary of the population of five States in 1840, being all the States of which the complete census has yet been published. The aggregate increase of population since 1830 is 92,330, being nearly 73 per cent. In the 10 years from 1820 to 1830, the increase in the same States was 140,022 being little more than 124 per cent. From these Old States there has been a constant drain to the New. In Connecticut, all the increase is in a few of the large towns. In New Hampshire the colored population has diminished nearly one sixth, and in Vermont nearly one fifth.

States.	1840.	1830.	1820.	Increase.
N. Jersey	383,373	320,775	277,575	105,798
Vermont	291,848	260,537	235,764	56,084
Connecticut	310,181	297,711	275,048	35,133
Delaware	79,107	76,739	72,749	6,358
N. Hampshire	284,481	269,633	244,161	40,320
Total	1,359,839	1,245,359	1,105,497	254,342

Increase of the population in the above States from 1820 to 1830, 140,022. Do. from 1830 to 1840, 92,330.

Less in the last ten years, 47,692.

Presidential Campaign.—We learn from good authority that it is a fact that Mr. Van Buren has tendered the hospitality of the White House, to Gen. Harrison, during the Session of Congress. — *Georgia Constitutionalist.*

SALEM, (Tenn.) Dec. 11. We regret to hear of the continued and severe illness of the Hon. Francis Pickens, who has been confined to his home in this city, from indisposition, for an eight weeks past. His case is understood to-day to be a very critical one. — *Whig.*

We understand that several instances of the fraudulent packing of cotton have lately been detected in this town. Good cotton is put on the outside of the bale, where it is expected to be examined, and inferior on the inside. This is a species of fraud that is always detected and traced to the author; for merchants mark their bales, and keep such a record as enables them to tell at the end of a dozen years from when they purchased any particular bale. Honesty is therefore, here, as in all other cases the best policy. — *Cherok. Gazette.*

On his way to this city, Dr. Duane, is said to have asked meeting of a Harrison member of Congress, "Who have you chosen to show old Harrison the way over the mountains to Washington?" "One Nathaniel Pendleton, I believe, sir," was the reply. — *Madisonian.*

The Remains of Napoleon.—The Boston Patriot of Monday says:—"The ship Calcutt, Capt. Shreve, which arrived at this port yesterday from Canton, left St. Helena, Oct. 21. On the 19th, the ceremony of exhumation of the remains of Napoleon took place with great parade. This body, which on his death was embalmed by French chemists, was found in a state of complete preservation, the features being preserved. It will be remembered that Napoleon died May 5, 1821. The body was conveyed on board the Bello Poule, which with the Favourite, sailed for France on the 19th. These ships sailed from France July 7, and arrived at St. Helena, Oct. 6."

Nicholas Biddle, one of the best financiers in the United States, says that the best investment for a farmer is live stock and plough shares.

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—DECEMBER 29.			
Brandy, Peach,	45 a 50	Feathers,	37 1/2 a 40
do Apple,	40 a 45	Iron,	5 a 5 1/2
Bacon,	8 a 11	Molasses,	30 a 35
Beeswax,	25 a 26	Nails, cut,	63 a 7
Ble Rope,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	9 1/2 a 12
Coffee,	12 1/2 a 13	Lard & lumps,	16 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 9	Salt,	15 a 20
do Bagging,	20 a 25	do in sacks,	82 1/2 a 84
Corn,	40 a 50	Wheat,	85 a 90
Flaxseed,	18 a 21 1/2	Whiskey,	35 a 38
Flour,	24 1/2 a 25 1/2	Wool,	15 a 20

CHERRAW—DECEMBER 23.		
Bacon,	8 a 12 1/2 Iron,	5 1/2 a 6
Beeswax,	20 a 22 Lard,	11 a 12 1/2
Bagging,	25 a 28 Molasses,	40 a 50
Bale Rope,	16 a 18 Oats,	35 a 40
Coffee,	12 1/2 a 13 Rice,	10 a 12
Cotton,	8 a 10 Sugar,	9 1/2 a 12
Cork,	20 a 22 Salt, in sacks,	80 a 85
Flour,	25 1/2 a 26 do bushel,	87 1/2 a 91
Feathers,	40 a 45 Tallow,	15 a 17 1/2

COLUMBIA—DECEMBER 24.			
Bagging, Hemp	18 a 27	Corn,	60 a 70
Bale Rope,	10 a 15	Oats,	50 a 60
Bacon, round,	10 a 12 1/2	Iron, Sweden,	46 a 7
Butter, country,	15 a 20	do English,	45 a 5
Cattle,	9 a 10	Lard,	10 a 14
Mackerel,	200 a 19	Molasses, Cuba,	37 a 45
Flour, country,	26 a 27	do N. O.	45 a 50

CHARLESTON—DECEMBER 19.			
Bacon,	6 a 15	Lard,	11 a 13
Bagging, Hemp	20 a 27	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
do Tow	00 a 00	do No. 2	11 a 13
Bale Rope,	7 a 11	do No. 3	8 a 9
Butter, upland	7 1/2 a 8 1/2	Nails, cut,	00 a 00
Coffee,	9 a 11	Rice,	92 1/2 a 95
Corn,	34 a 37	Salt, sacks,	81 1/2 a 85
Flour,	53 a 61	do bulk	00 a 00
Iron, Russia,	00 a 00	do T. Island	00 a 00
do Sweden,	00 a 00	Sugar,	7 a 11
Molasses, Cuba	29 a 31	Lard and Lump	14 a 17
do N. O.	34 a 35	Tea,	45 a 50

Pay Up.

All those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle their accounts by CASH, between this and January Court, without further notice.

C. J. FOX.

Dec. 30, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the people generally, that he is now living at the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Harris, and is prepared to take Young Ladies as BOARDERS, at \$8 per month. The place is very private and very convenient to the Academy. No pains will be spared to render those who may board with him comfortable.

B. P. BOYD.

Dec. 26, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE public is cautioned against trading for a Note, given about the 15th instant, to Wm. M. Maxwell & Co. for one hundred and eighty dollars, due the 1st of January, 1841. As I have received no valid consideration for said Note, I am determined not to pay it without compulsion, to do so by law.

ELIJAH BAKER.

Dec. 24, 1840.

NOTICE.

ON Friday, the 1st day of January next, I will hire for twelve months, at the Court House in Charlotte, four likely Negroes, the property of Laura A. Williams, Minor.

WM. B. MEEK, Guardian.

Dec. 16, 1840.

To the Fashionable Community.

J. & D. JAMISON

HAVING permanently located themselves in Charlotte, as successors to A. Graham, Esq., offer their services as

TAILORS,

to all who may favor them with their patronage. Their business is to make and alter all kinds of clothing, and to do the best economy in any that is North Carolina. Having worked in this with the firm of long and successful experience in the

Art of Cutting,

they are prepared to say to the public, that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their Shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, as far as cutting and making are concerned.

The business is conducted, for the present, under the firm of Jamison & Co., in the house lately occupied by Mr. Graham.

Charlotte, Jan. 24, 1841.

